

The Calgary Weekly Herald.

VOL. IV.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1887.

No 189.

CANADIAN NEWS.

NORQUAY TRIUMPHS OVER HIS SCHEMING ENEMIES.

Blake Re-elected Leader of the Liberals—No More Monopoly.

Brown Left Alone.

WINNIPEG, April 15.—The Manitoba legislature was formally opened yesterday. David Glass was elected speaker. Appearances indicate that the combination against the government has completely fallen through. Brown alone remaining.

Blake Elected Leader.

OTTAWA, April 15.—At a Liberal caucus yesterday Hon. Edward Blake was again elected leader.

A Flimsy Move.

The Manitoba government has taken the power to construct a railroad to the boundary on its own account.

An Anti-Coercion Resolution.

OTTAWA, April 15.—A resolution in opposition to coercion will be introduced in the Commons.

Cabinet Changes.

OTTAWA, April 15.—It is said that Chapleau will be the new minister of trade and commerce and Senator Lacoste will take one of the portfolios created by the division of the office of minister of justice into solicitor general and attorney general.

A Test Question.

The Opposition at Ottawa will shortly test the House on the disallowance question.

The Nationalists.

Nine of the Quebec Nationalists attended the Opposition caucus yesterday.

The Northwest Central.

The Northwest Central charter is said to have been sold by the Cramond company to Shepard of New York.

THE WEEK'S WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG, April 9.—A. P. MacDonald is at Ottawa urging a grant to a railroad from Winnipeg to Fort Simpson.

WINNIPEG, April 9.—Several wires from Pennsylvania passed through enroute to Banff.

W. W. Rutledge, of Fortrose, Ia. Prairie, has been appointed to the postoffice of Grace church, Winnipeg, for one year. It is expected that Rev. Doctor Hunter, of Hamilton, will then accept the position.

WINNIPEG, April 9.—Captain Young, of the Salvation Army, left for Prince Albert and Battleford today to prepare the way for opening these points.

Norquay returned from Ottawa today. He is not communicative but it is believed he has got a concession in reference to disallowance. At least he has got it to the extent of admitting one road.

WINNIPEG, April 11.—D. W. Davis, M. P., passed through the city on Saturday evening, en route for Ottawa. Most of the Manitoba and British Columbia members passed through at the same time.

WINNIPEG, April 11.—Nothing new in the Manitoba political situation. The Brown party now claim only a tie, but should they be able to defeat the Government disallowance is absolutely certain.

The counter petition against Hugh Northland was filed on Saturday.

Norquay returned from Ottawa on Saturday. He gives no indication of having secured any pledge relative to a concession of disallowance, but seems to have secured a promise of extension of provincial boundaries to Hudson's Bay and to have secured possession of some of the swamp lands of the province from the Dominion government.

For the past nine days eleven hundred immigrants arrived in Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, April 12.—It is definitely announced that a new Conservative morning paper to be known as "The Call," and to succeed the Manitoban, will be issued on Monday next.

WINNIPEG, April 12.—Agitation on the disallowance matter is being started here again. It being pretty generally understood that the Dominion government has decided to prevent the enactment of Manitoba charters.

Premier Norquay has promised to pass a charter for a railroad to the boundary before the reading of the speech from the throne on Thursday.

The Dominion estimates contain provision for the expenditure of upwards of \$100,000 on construction and repairs to barracks in the Northwest this year. New quarters will be built for the troops at Prince Albert and Calgary, and the Peace River district will be operated as soon as the increase in the white population warrants.

Lord Lansdowne threatens action against Canadian correspondents who have been defaming him.

WINNIPEG, April 13.—Griffith, Colonel-Spiller's assistant in the north pole expedition, has returned to the city. Members of the Yukon expedition will arrive in Winnipeg on Monday enroute for exploration. Dr. Dawson returns next fall but Ogilvy remains all next winter.

The 90th battalion has abandoned its proposed eastern trip.

WINNIPEG, April 13.—The Manitoba legislature meets tomorrow. Mr. Norquay has announced his intention of introducing a bill chartering a company to build to the boundary before the consideration of the speech from the throne. It is generally believed he will head off the op-

position by nominating David Glass for speaker.

WINNIPEG, April 14.—Braxter's tailor shop, Winnipeg, was destroyed by fire last night. Kilgour & Rimer's boot and shoe establishment was badly gutted. Bishop Desjardins Pinkham left today for Prince Albert. He will visit Calgary before his return.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, April 9.—Senator Lacoste will take a seat in the cabinet without portfolio and become leader in the senate.

OTTAWA, April 11.—Senator Clemen is positive that at least fifty miles of the Northwest Central will be built during the year.

OTTAWA, April 11.—The Speaker will be elected on Wednesday. Outmet having no opposition; and the speech from the throne will be delivered on Thursday. On the latter occasion the general public will, for the first time, be excluded from the Senate galleries. This is said to be in consequence of threatening letters received by Lord Lansdowne.

OTTAWA, April 11.—Protests have been filed against the return of Blake for West Durham, and Rykert for Lincoln.

OTTAWA, April 11.—Wiggins predicts another earthquake in Western Europe and eastern North America in August next.

OTTAWA, April 12.—Ex-Governor Cornwall will be called to the senate to fill the vacancy for British Columbia.

The clerk of the Crown in Chancery has now received all the election returns except Vancouver and Cariboo.

OTTAWA, April 13.—Election protests have been entered in Quebec City, Quebec county and Montserrat; also against Turpin and McLean.

The four chief justices of Ontario have been offered knighthood by the Queen. All declined but Carson.

The government have decided to place the site of the future city of Banff Hot Springs, in the Canadian National Park, on the market at an early date. Plans are now being prepared and will be forwarded at once to the land office at Calgary and at the Springs, where purchases can be effected.

OTTAWA, April 14.—The Northwest members had a caucus yesterday.

OTTAWA, April 14.—Hon. J. B. Plunk was elected speaker of the Senate yesterday. The speech from the throne will be delivered this afternoon.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, April 14.—The Ontario legislature passed a resolution in opposition to coercion.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 12.—A big dinner in Chapleau's honor was held in Montreal last night.

MONTREAL, April 12.—While a French detachment of the Salvation Army was parading the streets yesterday afternoon it was attacked by a howling mob who pelted the members with large lumps of snow and ice. One woman was knocked senseless and dangerously hurt by being struck on the head with a piece of ice weighing nearly five pounds. The drums of the detachment were smashed. The police have made no arrests yet.

MONTREAL, April 13.—New freight rates on the Canadian Pacific will go into force tomorrow. The only change is in the Pacific rates which are about double those hitherto in force.

THE NORTHWEST.

REGINA, April 11.—Lady MacDonald is stopping at Regina a day or two before proceeding East.

REGINA, April 11.—Lone Man has been brought to Regina to stand his trial for shooting constable Gowdy during the Rob-Ralm. Another Indian has been brought in from Qu'Appelle for attempting to kill his squaw.

REGINA, April 12.—The trial of Lone Man and the Qu'Appelle Indian who attempted to kill his squaw will take place at Regina on the 18th.

Johnston and Twomey, members of the police force at Macleod, got intoxicated and resisted arrest. Capt. Nesbitt sentenced them to twelve months at hard labor in the Regina barracks and to be discharged when the terms are completed.

Lady MacDonald leaves Regina today for Ottawa.

REGINA, April 14.—A mounted policeman named LaFontaine was drowned out of the barracks yesterday for beastly practices.

OTHER POINTS.

VICTORIA, April 9.—The British Columbia legislature will be prorogued on Thursday.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., April 9.—The body of the man found at Andalusia, Penn., has been fully identified to be that of George Herchmer. The body has been buried at Belleville.

ST. LOUIS, N. F., April 11.—The Ste. Eagle, which was reported lost off the banks of Newfoundland with all on board, has arrived safe here.

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MANITOBA POLITICS.

THE LEGISLATURE OPENED THIS AFTERNOON.

Great Excitement in Winnipeg—The Speech From the Throne.

WINNIPEG, April 14.—The Manitoba legislature was opened this afternoon. There was an immense attendance in view of the complicated character of the political situation. Premier Norquay and C. P. Brown were eagerly watched. Both looked confident. It is settled that David Glass will be elected speaker, and that before the address is taken into consideration a charter will be granted to a railroad to the boundary.

In the speech from the throne the government promise to give precedence to such legislation over all other and an appeal to the Imperial Privy Council if it is disallowed at Ottawa. Further aid is promised to the Hudson's Bay railroad, amendments to the municipal, license, agriculture and other acts are promised; also restriction of the expenditure in the civil service. Reference is made to the justice, immigration and other formal matters.

The result of to-day's meeting is anxiously awaited. Possibly the first test vote will be on a motion giving S. J. Jackson his seat for Rockwood. In this constituency the returning officer made a special return in consequence of the accidental burning of the Gimli ballot box which contained Jackson's majority.

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garnishes; Nan Allen et al. v. Lafferty et al.; Fox v. C. P. R.; Cowan v. Green; Flummett v. McLean; Naceworthy v. Blocker; Gibbs v. Trullinger & Noller; Murdoch v. Calgary; Aurora v. Murdoch; Jeffers v. Simpson; Walker garnishes; Beattie v. Somers, C. P. R. garnishes; Phelps v. Claxton; Ramsay v. Jackson; Walker v. Lardner; Pioneer Lumber Co. v. Dick, Lafferty & Smith and Bank of Montreal garnishes; Bannerman v. Calgary Lumber Co.; Murphy & Martin v. Clark; Forest v. Dick; Barrie v. Wieler.

BEFORE ROULEAU J.

Gibb vs. McLeod—part heard. Postponed to 14th.

Pioneer Lumber Co. vs. Dick. Postponed to 14th.

Murphy & Martin vs. Clark. Judgment for plaintiff for \$12 and costs.

Van Allen & Agor vs. Lafferty & Smith—going on.

Walker vs. Ludwig. Judgment for plaintiff for \$20.50 and costs.

Flummett vs. McLean—part heard.

MONTREAL.

THE MYSTERY OF THE MISSING STUDENT.

His Body Found at Last.

The Montreal Mystery Cleared up.

MONTREAL, April 11.—The body of Hamer, the missing medical student of Montreal has been found.

A GREAT SHEEP RANCH.

How Eighty Thousand Sheep Are Herded and Sheared.

The little schooner Santa Rosa, arrived in San Francisco from Santa Barbara a few days ago. She comes to that place twice a year to secure provisions, clothing, lumber, etc. for use on the Santa Rosa Island, being owned by the great sheep raiser, A. P. Moore, who owns the island and the 80,000 sheep that exist upon it.

The island is 30 miles south of Santa Barbara, and is 24 miles in length and 15 in breadth, and contains about 74,000 acres of land, which are admirably adapted to sheep raising.

Last year Moore clipped 1,014 sacks of wool from these sheep, each sack containing an average of 410 pounds of wool, making a total of 415,740 pounds, which he sold at 27 cents a pound, bringing him in \$112,349.80, or a clear profit of over \$60,000. This is said to be a low yield, so it is evident that sheep raising there, when taken into consideration that shearing takes place twice a year, and that a profit is made of the sale of the muttons, etc., is very profitable. The island is divided into four quarters running clear across it at right angles, and the sheep have not to be herded

applicants and to customers of last year
best ordering it. All Market Gardeners
I find it to their advantage to use our seeds.
J. O. A. BRUCE & CO. HAMILTON, ONT.

The Calgary Herald.

(DAILY and WEEKLY)

Daily published every afternoon except Sunday; weekly issued every Friday evening at the office.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, N. W. T.

Lucas & Ewer, Publishers.

ALEX. LUCAS, Business Manager.
C. F. EWER, Editor.

Subscription—Daily, 1 year, \$10; 6 months, \$5; 3 months, \$3; 1 month, \$1.
Weekly, \$2 per annum, strictly cash in advance.

Advertising, Weekly edition. Transitory advertisements, 10 cents per line solid non-sensit, for first insertion, 5 cents each subsequent insertion.

PROVINCIAL CARS.—On first page set solid, \$12 per annum.

Stock Reports.—\$100-\$200 per annum according to the number of shares.

News Service.—\$100 per annum.

1 Column 12 Months, \$100; 1 Column 6 Months, \$50; 1 Column 3 Months, \$25.

1/2 Column 12 Months, \$50; 1/2 Column 6 Months, \$25; 1/2 Column 3 Months, \$12.

1/4 Column 12 Months, \$25; 1/4 Column 6 Months, \$12; 1/4 Column 3 Months, \$6.

1/8 Column 12 Months, \$12; 1/8 Column 6 Months, \$6; 1/8 Column 3 Months, \$3.

All advertisements inserted until paid for and charged accordingly.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1887

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The action which the town council has taken towards securing a change in the liquor law is, as everybody knows, fully justified by the existing condition of the traffic. They have started in the right direction, but it is only a start and it will require continuous action to bring about the desired change. It must be remembered that the legislators of the East are not possessed of a surplus amount of knowledge of the Northwest and therefore will not realize the true state of things from the brief, and, we must say, somewhat vague resolution passed by the council on Wednesday night. It will be necessary to have the matter laid before them in the plainest and most convincing manner in order to arouse them to a sense of the importance of the question. It must be shown that there is not a man in the Territories to defend the permit system on any grounds, though there will be a distinct difference of opinion as to what system shall succeed it.

It is the duty of every organized body to express an opinion on this subject and forward to Ottawa a memorial setting forth their views. If it is impossible to unite the prohibitionists with those in favor of license on the question separate memorials should be prepared for each party and all possible signatures obtained thereto, and the more information about the actual state of the traffic the memorial contains the more effective will it be at Ottawa. We look for an energetic crusade against the permit system and the illicit traffic which it fosters.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN THE NORTHWEST.

The action of the Mayor and Council in procuring from the Lieut. Governor a discontinuance of the issue of permits to residents of Calgary for three months is evidently dictated by a desire to put an end to the indiscriminate importation of liquor into Calgary under the cloak of the permit system. It is the commercial aspect of the case no doubt which the town council regards, the alienation of thousands of dollars a month from legitimate trade to a trade from which the country derives no benefit. Whether this action on the part of the council will have the desired effect remains to be seen. But whether it have that effect or not, it is certainly a significant thing for the government to consider, that in the largest wealthiest and most populous town in the Northwest, a civic council composed entirely of business men, is so alarmed at the proportions which the traffic has assumed that it considers action of the extraordinary kind mentioned necessary to the business welfare of the town.

The Board of Trade at their last meeting showed a similar anxiety by appointing a committee to draft a memorial on the subject to the government. To the Board of Trade, as to the town council, it seemed an improper and disastrous thing that the government should not at the earliest date take steps to regulate in some manner a trade which, whether they recognize it or not, employs more men and money than any other trade in the Northwest Territories to-day. It has reached the proportions of an industry, and, however illegitimate, it is a prosper-

ous and well organized one, paying not a cent of revenue to any Dominion or local exchequer, and diverting immense sums of money from the recognized channels of trade.

The matter is a serious one, and now that the government which has always shown the greatest interest in the Northwest has been returned to power, it is the duty of all the residents in the country, who have the interests of the country at heart, to do everything in their power to have proper legislation effected at Ottawa this approaching session which will either abolish the liquor traffic here or else put it on a legitimate footing.

The Board of Trade evidently intend to make representations through the member for Alberta to the government on the subject, and if the town council is wise, it will do the same. If Regina, Prince Albert, Whitecourt and other towns would similarly call upon the other Northwest members to take similar action, there is very little reason to doubt that the government would deal with the subject this session. The Northwest members are the proper channel of communication on the subject and if they act in harmony, as no doubt they will, they can secure such needful legislation as will put an end to this crying abuse.

What kind of legislation is needed may of course be a matter of dispute. All parties are agreed that the permit system is a mistake, but what to substitute for it must be left to the wisdom of our legislators. At present nearly all the money which is available to the Northwest Council for mending roads and bridges throughout the country is derived from the sale of permits, and if the system is abolished it will be necessary to secure some other source of revenue. There would be very little difficulty in this however as the revenue the government would derive from introducing a proper system would more than enable them to grant such an allowance to the Northwest Council as would add to their fund for public works, and the benefit the country would derive from the change could hardly be overestimated.

AIDS TO HOMESTEADERS.

New arrivals in Calgary who have come with the intention of taking up a homestead in the district, and who have never at any time had any experience of the homestead laws of the United States, are loud in their praises of the superiority of the American system over the Canadian. The advantages of the American system are not due to any liberality in the conditions of the homestead laws which they possess over our own. As a matter of fact there is no country in the world with such a liberal homestead law as Canada. The improvements made in the Dominion Lands Act by recent legislation have had the effect of giving far more liberal conditions to the settler under which to obtain his patent than the American law can offer. With the single exception of the price of pre-emption, which is in many sections too high, we, in the Northwest, have the finest homestead laws in the world.

At the same time there is one thing in which the American land offices are far superior to the Canadian, and that is in the facilities which the American agents place in the way of an intending homesteader to enable him to choose without unnecessary delay a location for himself and his family and goods. If a settler goes to a Land Agent across the border to take up land, he is taken in hand at once by the agent, given maps of the township in the district, on which all the occupied sections are distinctly marked, and in many cases the agent does not think it too much trouble to drive the new arrival himself to various localities in order that he may have every opportunity of looking around and finally making the important choice of where his future home is to be.

No much solicitude on behalf of the settler is scarcely to be found here. Intending settlers arriving in Calgary go to the Land Office and after they have looked at the maps and have made the few necessary inquiries as to the homestead conditions, are left to their own resources and energy in regard to where they shall locate. For days, often at great expense, they wander over the country north, south, east and west of Calgary, trying to decipher surveyors' hieroglyphics on badly disfigured section posts and pursuing a disheartening search after a vacant section in a thickly settled district. Sometimes, we are glad to say, settlers in the country take up these new arrivals and give them every aid in their power to discover a favorable location, often placing their teams and themselves at the service of the newcomer. The late John Glenn was especially noteworthy in doing this, and many are the prosperous

settlers in this country who owe a debt of gratitude to that old pioneer for kindness shown them in this respect.

But all new arrivals are not so fortunate, and the want which we have pointed out is very seriously felt in many instances. The class of men who come to Alberta are of a very different description to that which settles in Manitoba and Assiniboia. Nearly all of them have money and rarely are of the class which comes under the care of the immigration agent, who would in that event be the proper person to assist them in choosing locations. It is therefore all the more necessary that the government should appoint a land guide to all Alberta land agencies in order that no obstacle may be thrown in the way of locating such very desirable settlers in our midst.

There is another matter in the way of homesteading which concerns not the government so much as our own Agricultural Society, Board of Trade, Town Council and other local bodies, and that is the employment of an agent at Winnipeg during the months of April, May and June, when the tide of immigration is strongest, for the purpose of securing to Alberta her due proportion of incoming settlers. It is no figure of speech to say that Alberta is in most respects the garden of the Northwest. Her climate, her resources, her agricultural lands, grazing lands, and superabundance of water are far superior to any other portion of this country. The field she offers, the "teeming millions" needs only to be known to be sought after. With all this, however, it is Manitoba and Qu'Appelle which obtain the bulk of immigration, and this simply because those districts make an effort to obtain an influx of population, while our more favored country rests on her merits and hides her candle beneath the bushel.

If the Agricultural Society subscribed \$200, the Town Council another \$200 and the Board of Trade became good for a third \$200 for the purpose of opening an immigration bureau at Winnipeg during the months we have named, we do not think any reasonable citizen would doubt the beneficial results to be obtained. Every new settler is an addition to the wealth of the whole community, and with a proper agency at Winnipeg we imagine settlers would seek Alberta in thousands where they now seek her fruitful fields in hundreds.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The greater majority of the Indians are the better than mere children in their habits and thoughts, and if assembled together would surely, as the sun will rise tomorrow, make what they would term a final struggle for "liberty." There would be nothing but trouble from the commencement to the finish of such a suicidal policy as the CALGARY HERALD proposes (in a good spirit no doubt) for the benefit of the poor Indian. We sympathize with the natives in so far as we have taken from them their "happy hunting grounds" and all that sort of thing, but when the lesson has been taught us that the policy which the writer of the CALGARY HERALD would have the government pursue has proved an utter failure in South Africa, that is to concentrate the native tribes in one Territory, we say it would be madness to attempt it, and is another name in the near future for native war of a most desperate character. The government is undoubtedly pursuing the right policy at present in keeping the Indians on their different reserves, thus avoiding a concentration of troubles too numerous to mention.—Mooseman (N. W. T.) Courier.

This is the first unfavorable comment on our Indian scheme that has met our notice and if we have no more formidable arguments to meet than those advanced by the Courier we have little fear that the scheme will be favorably received throughout Canada, and, eventually, adopted. The Courier says "The greater majority of the Indians are 'little better than children in their habits and thoughts.'" If this be true the government would have an easy task, first, in persuading the Indians to accept comfortable houses and a large tract of land in the "pre-arranged" hunting grounds of the red man; and, secondly, in instructing them in industrial pursuits and instilling in them a knowledge of the things most useful for them to know. In short, were the Indians so childlike, our scheme would be easy of consummation.

From a false hypothesis the Courier deduces the conclusion that there would be nothing but trouble from the commencement to the finish of our policy. A similar policy had proved an utter failure in South Africa, therefore it would be utter madness to attempt it here. The Courier carries the war into Africa with a vengeance and we needs must follow it. We submit that the comparison is not a fair one. The conditions are entirely different. In South Africa the natives were unconquered, warlike

and wholly uncivilized. For commercial purposes the scheme of herding them within certain circumscribed borders was devised and an attempt made to carry it out. The result, as was to be expected, was disastrous. How different would be the effect on our Indian population of a humane and paternal policy. The Indians have for years received their daily food from the hand of the Government and know that they are absolutely dependent on the White Chief for sustenance. The highest and, probably, only ambition of a large number of them is to secure their daily bread, and so long as it is forthcoming they will remain placid, indolent and contented. There remain, however, among the decimated and demoralized tribes a few who retain the warlike and restless instincts of their forefathers. These might give trouble if provoked, but the cardinal principle of our scheme is that the Indians be treated with kindness. None but humane and considerate agents and instructors must be placed over them, and the result must inevitably be that they will have no desire to bite the hand which feeds them. The antagonism which in days gone by existed between the various tribes may be changed into a healthful rivalry in the cultivation of the soil—each band striving to excel its neighbor in agricultural, not warlike, feats.

But, granting that the natural bent of the Indian is to slay and steal, we maintain that the Government would be better able to control them if they were all collected together than as they are at present. Before being given horses, cattle and implements on their new reserve the Indians would be required to give up their rifles and accept shot guns in exchange. Ammunition would be issued to them in moderate quantities and the forts would be strong enough to withstand the most violent assault that could be made by the unarmed Indians. Under such circumstances the notion of an uprising would rarely occur to them, and if conceived could scarcely be carried out with any chance of success.

We have no fear for the success of the after part of our scheme. The main difficulty would be to get the Indians to move to the proposed territory. Once there they would be easily managed, and at a much less cost than is entailed by the present system.

PROLONGATION OF LIFE.

The last report of the Registrar General in England furnishes fresh evidence of the steady progress which is making in the prolongation of human life, especially through the influence of the sanitary measures adopted during the last thirty years. The death rate for 1886, 19.8 per thousand of the population which was lower than that recorded in any previous year since the registration system was started in 1836, with the two exceptions of 19 in 1855, and 18.9 in 1881. The mean annual death rate for the six years since 1880 did not exceed 19.3, was 2.1 below the mean rate between 1870 and 1880. This means that 339,000 persons in England and Wales were alive at the end of those six years who would have been dead if the rate of mortality which prevailed between 1870 and 1880 had been maintained. The reduction is largely accounted for by the falling off in the deaths from the principal synoptic or "flth diseases, which have sunk from an annual rate of 4.15 per thousand between 1860 and 1870 to 3.40 between 1870 and 1880, and only 2.4 since 1880. The proportion of infant mortality has also been perceptibly diminished, falling from an average of 149 per 1,000 births during the ten years preceding 1880 to 141 in the six years since then.

NORTHERN MONTANA is rolling in imaginary wealth from a new industry—the burning of coke. Ranching is nowhere, now.

AN ASSISTANT to Professor Vachow, Dr. Gravit, finds that about one-third of the cases pronounced in life muscular rheumatism are shown by post mortem examination to be due to trichina, or pork worms.

The time is opportune for the commencement of an agitation regarding the liquor traffic. During the approaching session of the Dominion Parliament Northwest affairs will receive a large share of attention, and this most important question should not be overlooked. The time has come when a change in the present system is imperative and it is the intention of our representative to arouse some interest in the question at Ottawa. It is but right that he should receive all the help we can give him to prove to the authorities that the whiskey traffic is a burning question here and

must be dealt with at once. We hope the question will be fully and freely discussed and that, at least, a demand will be made for a vote of the people to be taken on the question of what system—local option, a general license system or prohibition—shall be substituted for the present one.

COMPLAINT has been made that the merchants have no protection against hawkers, who, it is said, frequent the town in considerable numbers and do a good deal of business from which the town derives no benefit. If such is the case the council should deal with the matter at once by imposing a license fee on itinerant tradesmen. It is not right that the merchant should be obliged to pay heavy taxes for the privilege of doing business in his own building while other traders are allowed to go from house to house with their wares free of duty. We presume the council has power to impose a fee on hawkers; if it has not it ought to.

THE MANITOBIAN, in a recent issue, submits to its readers a lengthy editorial digest of our article on the Indian Question, with the following graceful commendation: "THE CALGARY HERALD, a 'thoughtful and able journal,' has an 'article on 'The Indian Question' which, 'on account of the admirable spirit of 'sincere humanity which it displays, 'cannot but commend itself even to 'those who may not entirely agree with 'it.' We regret that the Manitoban has not given to its readers more of its own trenchant, and less of our crude opinions on the subject, but we presume it will do so at some future time as it concludes as follows: 'It is evident 'that the HERALD is thoroughly honest, 'thoroughly in earnest; and it may 'fairly be inferred that it knows a good 'deal about the subject which it 'sumes to discuss. Its suggestions, at 'all events, are well worthy of careful 'consideration.'"

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

To the Editor of THE HERALD.

SIR—I read with great attention the article, "The Indian Question," that appeared in the HERALD the first of April last. Let me give you some thoughts on this subject, so much debated, so interesting to the country at large, and especially to the District of Alberta, in which large aggregations of Indians are living among the white settlers. The aforesaid article advocates the separation of the Indians from the whites, and the concentration of all the Indian reserves in a tract of country large enough for the purpose. Having been for several years in the country, having the experience of the Indian nature and disposition, I approve very much the scheme of an Indian Territory. I think this plan will confer immense benefits to the Indians as well as to the whites. It would encourage civilization. The Indian reserves scattered over the country are a great obstacle to the settlement of the Territories. Many will not take up land and settle, afraid of being exposed to the depredations of some roving parties of Indians out of their reserve, and of losing the fruits of their labor and industry.

On the other hand, it is said in the article, that the Indian thrown suddenly amongst the white settlements and civilization is not prepared for a complete and sudden change from his nomadic habits and ideas to the adoption of a complete civilization. They can't change suddenly their mode of life. The present system of Indian reservation does not seem very good for the amelioration, material and moral, of the Indians, for their demoralization seems to grow deeper. After six or seven years of this system, we cannot see much improvement. The government has spent, and is spending yet, lots of money in order to make the Indians civilized and self-supporting with very little success. The Indians, with few exceptions, take the vices of the whites rather than their good qualities and industry. They are daily becoming more and more repugnant to the whites and useless to themselves. It is a disgrace to a civilized and Christian nation to allow such a state of things to continue, to let so many Indians hang around the settlements, begging, sometimes stealing and becoming more and more demoralized.

The scheme of a large reservation, or an Indian Territory, as proposed would obviate such disorders, would protect the Indians from the pernicious influence of the bad whites and give them a chance to get civilized and christianized.

Calgary, April 1, 1887. I. D.

TOWN COUNCIL.

THE MAYOR'S RESOLUTION ON THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Opinion of the Aldermen on the Question.

The council met Wednesday, all the members present; Mayor King in the chair.

The minutes were read and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.
J. Wm. Cooke, assistant secretary of the fire brigade, informing the council that Mr. F. Dick had been elected chief in place of Mr. Jarrett, resigned. The change was approved and the clerk instructed to notify the brigade.

Jarrett & Cushing applying for exemption from taxation for 10 years. Referred to Finance Committee.

E. McCook, town engineer, reported on sidewalks and tanks. The sidewalks had not been reconstructed satisfactorily owing to lack of lumber. He described at length the action of Coun. Martin in regard to having the grade of the sidewalks made as nearly as possible uniform with the line of the various floors. According to this plan the sidewalks would not be level but would be more convenient for stores. He reports further that on April 5 he had notified Coun. Martin that the men had quit work because of no lumber and refused to go on till the whole amount of lumber was on the ground. They also wanted increased pay on account of the way the lumber was sawn. He complained that the parties refused to pay for getting levels of sidewalks and asked that the council allow him a fee. He had raised the grade of the sidewalk in front of Dunn & Linsam's proposed new building. On the 11th he notified Major Walker that unless the sidewalks were reconstructed with the corporation would put on men. Accordingly on the 12th a gang was put on by the engineer but they were only able to go on a short time as the material ran out. The engineer also objected to the way the fire hall tank was patterned and the reason it had leaked at all was because his instructions were not carried out.

These matters occupied the attention of the council for over an hour. Coun. Martin contending that it was necessary to run the sidewalks as nearly as possible to suit the stores.

Coun. Ellis objected to having curves in the sidewalks. He thought the lowest floor on the street should be taken as the standard and the sidewalks built level with that.

Coun. Martin said in that case they would be below the level of the street in many places.

Coun. Ellis said the council were the butt of the town and it was time they did something right. If the present town engineer did not fill the bill they had better get another.

On motion the letter was referred to the fire, water and light and works committee.

The following accounts were referred to the finance committee: W. T. Ramsay, \$15; Herald, \$12; Chief Ingram, \$65; P. C. Barter, \$55; P. C. Barter, \$55; Mr. C. Sparrow, \$55; Mr. Cooke, \$20. Referred to finance committee.

The board of works reported that three tenders had been received for grading the streets; that Major Walker had been notified to go on with the sidewalks; and that arrangements had not been complete for the building of the Elbow bridge but they would be in a few days.

TWO LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The clerk then read the following motion: Moved by Mayor King, seconded by Coun. Martin.

Whereas, the effect of partial prohibition of intoxicating liquors in the Northwest Territories has been to induce a large number of persons to engage in the business of smuggling in such liquor from the American border and from other parts of the Dominion who are not residents of the place in which they carry on such traffic. And, whereas, such persons and others have used permits granted to cover the illegal sale of liquor.

And, whereas, from the great extent of the country and the various means at hand to bring in such liquor, it is impossible to put down such traffic as long as persons are found willing to buy it when brought in.

And, whereas, we are of the opinion that a license system, with proper legal safeguards, would be more conducive to temperance, would prevent the present smuggling, rid the country of the persons at present engaged in such illegal traffic and turn the liquor trade into respectable hands.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this corporation that a permissive license system in centres of population in the Northwest Territories would be preferable to the system now in vogue, unless permits were done away with entirely.

And be it further resolved, that steps be taken to procure as many signers in Calgary and neighborhood to this resolution as expressing endorsement of same.

Mr. Allan, while agreeing with the object of the motion, objected to one of the clauses in which it was stated that the smuggling was done by non-residents. Everybody knew that most of the business men of Calgary were dealing in liquor to a greater or less extent. With the gist of the motion he agreed, however, and he hoped that what was to be done would be done at once and that everybody in the town and every well wisher in the country would do all they could to assist the council towards securing local option. He would even make the petition stronger and ask straight for local option.

Mr. Shelton did not like the sense of the resolution as it asked for a license system only in case permits were not done away with. The doing away with permits, he contended, would not prevent liquor coming in. It was impossible to keep it out. A license system was the only remedy. It was not in favor of doing away with permits as, according to Mr. Allan, every town in the town would then go into smuggling. He dwelt at some length on the necessity of the city-

zens in supporting illicit traffic. He thought it wrong for the town to have to pay policemen to do the work of the mounted police.

His Worship called Coun. Shelton to order and asked him to confine his discussion to the motion.

Coun. Martin suggested that "respectable" be changed to "responsible" in the fourth clause.

Coun. Ellis thought that liquor could be kept out of the country altogether if it was desirable to do it.

Coun. Allan said that if the permit system were done away with, and nothing substituted, it would be as bad as ever.

His Worship pointed out that the sale of liquor had been carried on largely under cover of permits and if permits were done away with people would have no excuse for having liquor in their possession. It was the hardest thing in the world to convict a man of selling liquor.

Coun. Allan said it was all the harder to put down because the officers of the law winked at it.

The motion was passed after being amended by striking out the words at the end of the third paragraph, "as long as persons are found willing to buy it when brought in." The word "respectable" in the fourth paragraph was changed to "responsible," and at the end of the fifth paragraph the words "unless permits were done away with entirely" were struck out. The following resolution was also incorporated in it:

Moved by Mr. Allan, seconded by Mr. Shelton, that the petition be made to read that we as a council ask for a license system, and further that we ask the co-operation of other incorporated towns in the Northwest and have a petition signed by all in favor of a license system, and have said petition laid before the Dominion Parliament at the earliest possible moment.

Coun. Shelton asked what was to be done in reference to reducing the police force.

The report brought in some time ago was produced by the clerk and adopted on motion of Councillors Allan & Martin.

Adjourned.

BURCHILL & HOWEY,

BRANDON, MAN.

PORK PACKERS

And Dealers in all kinds of

FRESH MEATS, FOWL, FISH, GAME

ETC., ETC.

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PORK PACKING HOUSE,

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Is now open and filled with all the best goods in our many lines, the manufacturers turn out and offer for sale. In Dry Goods we have an immense stock such as

FRENCH, AMERICAN AND CANADIAN PRINTS.

Latest Styles in Dress Goods.

Trimmed Millinery and Shapes.

Hosiery, Cloves, Corsets, Flouncing and Laces.

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No trouble to show goods and no offence if you do now buy.

CLOTHING CENTS FURNISHINGS.

Straw and Stetson's fur felt Hats,

Endless variety of

TIES, CLOVES, COLLARS & SHIRTS

Orders taken for Clothing.

BOOTS & SHOES

In this line we handle American and Canadian Goods and as in all our other lines we will not be undersold.

Crockery & Glassware.

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Fresh Butter and Eggs. All kinds of country produce bought and sold and special attention given to our country patrons.

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DRUGS

AND

STATIONERY.

THE WOODBINE.

"The Daisy of Them All"

PAT MURPHY,

PROPRIETOR.

J. C. STEEN & CO.

General Merchants

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G. H. PRESSWELL,

Post Office Store.

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ILLI-CILLI-WAET.

HOTEL.

Elegantly Refitted.

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THE STAR SALOON.

ONE SUTHERLAND—Proprietor.

Cocktails & Collins

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Real Estate!

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R. H. MOODY,

Real Estate Broker.

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Stephen Avenue.

Our stock of Clothing, Gents Furnishings

Hats and Caps etc., is now complete.

Pants-Pants-Pants

In this department will be found some

of the newest and choicest goods in

the market at prices that

CANNOT BE BEATEN.

Ties, Collars and Cuffs

Braces, Hosiery Etc.,

In endless variety.

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THE CITY PHARMACY

SIGN OF THE MORTAR.

NEW NAME

NEW STORE

NEW GOODS.

S. W. TROTT

is now in good running order in his new premises

with the largest and most complete stock in

the Territory. Purchased in the best establish-

ments in the Dominion.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES.

TOILET ARTICLES.

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A FULL STOCK OF DRUGGIST SUPPLIES.

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Show and also first at Peel Exhibition in 1896.

He is registered in Canadian Stud Book as—

BRITISH SOVERIGN

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He is heavy handsome and sound and will

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This horse is expected to arrive at

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From Frenchman sire and from a very fine strain

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A practical, plain young girl;
Not afraid of the rain young girl;
A practical boy,
A ready and ready,
A helper of self young girl.
At home in her place young girl;
A never-will-late young girl;
A tidy room,
A life pure and clean,
A princess of peace young girl.
A wear-hers-hair young girl;
A free from-a-stare young girl;
Engages every hour,
No sickly customer,
A wealth of care-free young girl.
Fifty room-in-her-shown young girl;
No mangle-in-late young girl;
Not a bang on her brow,
To brand not a how,
She's a just-what she-gets young girl.
Not a ready-of-fresh young girl;
Not a cheap jewel-like young girl;
Not a slipper of gum,
Not a cleave of gum,
A married-of some young girl.
An early retiring young girl;
An active, active young girl;
A morning wear,
A daily dress,
A progressive American girl.
A love of peace young girl;
Not a turn-up-your-hair young girl;
Not a gown to please,
Not a "silly" wear,
Not a matter-of-fact young girl.
A slightly and-late young girl;
Not a turn-up-your-hair young girl;
A speaking clear eye,
That says "I will try,"
A sure-to-succeed young girl.
An honest-earn't young girl;
A never-will-late young girl;
A quiet and pure,
An honest, devoted,
A fit for a wife young girl.
A wealth of care-free young girl;
A future-most fair young girl;
An ever devoted,
We love to meet,
This queen among young girls,
—Virginia A. Nally in Brooklyn Citizen.

The Skipper's Fish Yarn.

"A curious thing," said the skipper, "happened on the last trip. I was Clipp, the cook, said he, 'took a fever, and when he kicked the bucket, we didn't delay long, but tied an old grindstone and a rope to him to weigh him and checked him overboard. His boy was aboard, and as Sim's body went over a big shark came up, opened his jaws, and into the shark's maw went Sim. His boy saw it, gave a yell and sprang overboard. The shark hadn't got his mouth shut yet, and the boy went straight after his father. An hour afterward an old whopper of a shark came up longside of us, and we made up our minds to capture him. We baited a shark hook with pork, presented it to him and in half a minute had the old man on the hook. We got him aboard by hand work and cut him open, and what should we see inside of him but Sim Clipp and his boy. We had captured their shark. The funniest part of the matter was that both Sim and the boy were alive. We had made a mistake about Sim being dead when we cast him in the sea, and he had gone down the shark's throat and come to just as his boy went thumping in against him. He and the boy held a council, and what do you think they were doing when we cut the shark open? Rigging up the grindstone to sharpen the ax, so they could cut a hole in the shark and escape." —New York Sun.

He was a dandy who wanted an alarm clock. This was his mission when he entered Hart's jewelry store. After getting it there he informed the accommodating clerk of the nature of his visit, and that individual hastened to wait on him. He wished the clock set, so as to spring the alarm at 3:30 a. m., as that was the hour at which he had to get up, as he worked in a restaurant that required early service. He was particular as to the time he wanted it go off, for he was going to the theatre to spend the earlier part of the evening and was anxious not to oversleep himself the next morning. Tom Rogers, the clerk, a jolly fellow on such occasions, at once saw the opportunity to have some fun at the dark purchaser's expense and took advantage of the same. He set the alarm accurately to go off at 9:30 p. m., put the clock in a box, received the price and walked over the parcel. The buyer put the timepiece into his overcoat pocket, looking around unconscious of any impending mischief. It was time to go to the play. Then he went out, and in company with his best girl took a seat in the gallery. He was not alone in the fate of the hero on the stage and had no thought of his overcoat that he had on the chair next to him. Everything was perfectly quiet. Suddenly there was a resounding clatter in the pocket of that big coat. Such a going around and buzzing interrupted the gallery proceedings. The shock aroused him from his reveries and his seat at the same instant. With a frantic clutch he grabbed the coat, clapped his hat over the instrument of noise, vainly endeavoring to still it. The colored lady by his side shrieked out in wild fright. A Suburbanian philosopher in his rear gravely explained to the startled persons around him that the man had developed into a battery of electricity, and to move away from him or they might get struck. This caused a commotion. While this was going on the clatter ceased with a little warning as it had begun. Silence was restored, all save the audience, smiles that rivaled round the gallery. As soon as the purchaser had recovered from his surprise he took in the situation, appreciated the joke and afterward detained his experiences to Tom Rogers, saying that "damned thing made him lose a whole act." —New Orleans Times Democrat.

His Lack of Confidence.

Jim Webster—"I was just sayin' de madder you was one ob de mos' reckless men I ever seed."
"You is right. I isn't feared of nuffin," replied Uncle Mose.
"Jes what I said. Den, ob course, you isn't afeared to lend me a dollar."
"No, Jemms, I isn't afeared to lend you a dollar."
"Jes what I said. Hand ober dy docket-book."
"I isn't afeared to lend yer a dollar, but I does so hate to part with an old free docket-book. I've got de dollar, Jemms, but I lacks confidence." —Texas Sittings.

The Methodists are making preparations to send Bishop Taylor, in Africa, another steamer to navigate the upper Congo with.

A Word to the Wise.



The danger of being carried away by the growing fashion in canes. —Life.

Never Reached the "Amor."
A mainly individual who tried to offer up a prayer at the meeting of his creditors in Queen Victoria street, New York, not long ago, did not get as far as "Amen" on that occasion. Among his creditors was a rough Scotchman, who, as soon as he got over the amazement at the coolness of the proceedings, shouted out: "Sit down, ye damned infernal hypocrite. If ye say aither word to the Almighty in my presence don me if I dinna kick ye." The creditors roared, the petitioner sat down, and the business of the meeting proceeded in the manner usual on such occasions. —Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

Another Black.

As those who have been to his office know, Gen. Black, commissioner of pensions, has a pure Ethiopian, with unchangeable skin, for his doorkeeper, and a very good doorkeeper he is. Recently Congressman O'Donnell went up to the commissioner's office, and meeting the black man at the door, he stopped.
"Are you Gen. Black?" he said, bawling.
"No, sah," replied the doorkeeper, "I's not Gen. Black. I's B. plain, common black, sah. Gen. Black's aide, sah."
The congressman gave the doorkeeper a cigar and went on. —Washington Critic.

The Beautiful Vest's Death.

Perhaps, at of Missouri, is right in his opinion. The world in arms could not whip this vest. It was on her own soil, but we hope that the hope that Brother Vest's death, as assigned as a challenge to the nation. In the interest of peace, we trust it is a useful reply as a warning which intelligent persons with a disposition to sweep out of their orbits and bump up against the earth will have the sense to heed. —Philadelphia Press.

He Didn't Bite.

"Eldah, ee chairman ob de committee it is my obligation duty to inform yo' dat we hain't been able to raise yo' salary dis yeah, an'—" "Brother Pillsbury, I's mighty glad yo' preclude me, but I don't want my salary raised, brother. Jos' pay me de salary we agreed on and I's satisfied." —Harper's Weekly.

The Wage Were Agreeable.

Sidney Smith was always ready to amuse an evening company by cutting paper into curious figures and by a display of clever tricks, for all of which his demand in payment was a kiss from each young lady present. His biographer tells us that his company was much sought after. —Somerville Journal.

A Foreboding.

"Your honor," pleaded the condemned man, "will you put my execution for Thursday instead of Friday?"
"Why?" inquired the judge.
"Because Friday is such an unlucky day." —New York Sun.

LITTLE LAUGHS.

Some day when Uncle Sam isn't rushed we hope he will modify his old mail boxes and cast some new ones big enough to stick a paper into. —Detroit Tribune.

A notice posted in a certain town reads: "Cash paid for but here's hides." This shows what popular indignation against butchers may lead to. —St. Albans Messenger.

It was very late and they were renewing for the sixty-seventh time their vows. "You'll be true to me," she cooed; "you will never tell a base falsehood." "Never, my darling," he murmured. Then the bell tolled. —Lowell Citizen.

Henry W. Grady's New England dinner agrees with his Atlanta Constitution, and it has done him much good. —New Orleans Picayune.

A man in St. Paul the other day tripped and fell forward and was nearly strangled by having his frozen breath driven down his throat. —New Orleans Picayune.

"French and reach, but cannot grasp," writes a certain poet. We would advise that poet to adjust his suspenders before he puts on his coat and vest. —Lowell Citizen.

The following line is from James Russell Lowell's poem in the February Atlantic: "Whence! Whither! Wherefore! How! Which! Why?" Tennyson will have to look to his laurels if Lowell keeps this sort of thing up. —Pittsburg Chronicle.

While I was standing in a drug store yesterday a negro boy came in and asked for some quinine. The pharmacist, in order to get at the size of the dose, asked: "Is it for an adult?" "No," said the boy, "it's for a Dutchman around the corner." —Louisville Post.

Putting on Style.



Mrs. Haggerty—"Hi, hi, hi, hi, hi! An' pshaw are ye doin' wid me now?"
Mr. Haggerty—"Would sure jaw, Julia! I'll be th' asth' wide shoo-shoo club mates this aft'noon." —Life.

MANY WAYS OF UTILIZING

The Numerous Things Which Our Forefathers Threw Away.

There are hundreds of things which our forefathers threw away which we find many ways of utilizing. Within a generation the residuary products arising from the manufacture of gas, which were formerly considered worthless, have through new methods of distillation and manufacture been made to yield coal oil, salts of ammonia, naphtha, tar, pitch, creosote, benzole, carbolic acid, paraffine, aniline, naphthalene, and by combination with coal, shales, alum, copper, and sulphuric acid. So it is with the contents of the ragpickers' bag. Woolen rags, old stockings, white flannel, carpeting, serge, tailors' trimmings, old coats, gowns and other condemned garments are sent to the shoddy manufacturer, where they are torn into shreds, mixed with new wool and manufactured into cheap and serviceable cloth. Woolen rags are also ground up into flock and artificial snow and can always be used no matter how old.

Linon cloths are sent to the paper manufacturer and transformed into the best paper. The enormous shop of Marcus Ward & Co., at Belfast, Ireland, depends largely upon the linen manufacturers of that place for its paper stock. Cotton rags go to paper makers, while house rags and dish cloths, which are covered with grease, are sold to hog growers for manure. All kinds of paper are sent to the paper mache manufacturer, who produces various ornamental and useful articles, such as tea trays, cigar and tobacco cases and match boxes. Bones are boiled for their grease and gelatine, converted into charcoal and used in sugar refineries, sold to the tanner, who manufactures case handles, knife handles and other useful articles, or they are ground up and sold to the farmer as phosphates of lime, forming an excellent and highly valued manure.

Old bottles, vials and fragments of glass are remelted, colored by a unique process and made into flat pieces which are broken up into irregular shapes to serve as mosaic window glass. Pieces of tin and tin cans are sold to chemical works or to manufacturers who melt them into window weights. Old boots are sold to men who patch them up for the cheap trade, or if they are too dilapidated they are ground up with other fragments of leather and compressed into insulators for cheap shoes. The tin and solder are removed from old saucepans and sold to the dealer in tin articles. In Paris the utility of everything is demonstrated. Coal and ashes are sold to brick burners, the dye is extracted from scarlet cloths for wood staining purposes, and the bones of dead cats and dogs are skinned and the hides used in the manufacture of gloves, and one enterprising chap buys bits of bread, grinds them up and reveals them to French cooks as bread crumbs. —Brooklyn Eagle.

CHALCEDONY.

Agas long since, upon the desert waste, Within the hollow rock a gem was formed; Liquid at first, it hardened age by age— The rock, slow crumbling into sand, the gem remained.

For a while within my heart, intense love Of one true nature, earnest, simple, rare— Grew crystalline, and evidence shall give, Outlasts that poor horse where it grew. —Emma Ponteroy Greenough in Boston Transcript.

MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

In Her Workshop at Washington—Her Passion for the Picturesque.

Among the female novelists who live at the national capital, perhaps the best known is Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, who has a pretty red brick house on I street. Up in the third story you will find Mrs. Burnett's workshop, or "den," as she likes to call it. She is suffering this winter from ill health resulting from overwork, and has spent the season in Boston. She is now returned to Washington, however, and intends to stay here the rest of the winter. Her husband, Dr. Burnett, is a dark eyed little oculist, who practices his profession here. He is said to have not a little talent at painting. And indeed their house is that of an artist from basement to attic. The novelist and her husband have a passion for old weapons and antique furniture, pretty bric-a-brac and Oriental rugs. Her craze for the picturesque extends not only to her inanimate subjects, but to her two boys.

A lady who recently paid Mrs. Burnett a visit is the authority for the statement that they are very handsome boys. Their proud mother is quite aware of their beauty and she keeps them dressed in a most becoming fashion. She has taught them the art of posing. If the bell rings and a visitor is announced Mrs. Burnett turns to her sons and says: "Take your positions." Immediately the well trained boys fall into positions best suited to their dress and beauty. The elder one will lean his elbow on the corner of the mantel and rest his head upon his shapely hand, while the other will stretch himself in a graceful attitude on the heavy rug in front of the fire. The visitor enters and cannot fail to be struck by the picturesque effect thus obtained, and goes away with her mind full of admiration for her friend's children, and feeling almost ashamed of the general roughness of her own boys at home, when she is much more likely to find sliding down the banisters, sitting on the fence or playing ball than in poses that would gladden an artist's soul.

Of course, the attitudes given above are only for winter use. For summer an entirely different set prevail, but they are quite as effective, and indeed are the pride of Mrs. Burnett's heart. What will be the result of this novel mode of education is a question that agitates many of the novelist's friends, but they will soon have the opportunity of seeing, for a boy who can lean his elbow on the mantelpiece cannot be very small. —Washington Cor. Detroit Free Press.

"Basket Sociable" in Texas.

The "basket sociable," popular in Texas, is described as follows: "Each young lady is to provide a handsome basket containing lunch for two. These baskets will be for sale to the gentlemen present, and each purchaser will be entitled to the privilege of entertaining for the evening the lady whose name he will find in the basket." The New Orleans Picayune regards this as a dandy scheme. It gives the girl a chance to eat part of the contents of her own basket, with a young man thrown in. The young men find that the homeliest girls always have the best lunch, and that sort of scheme up things. —Chicago Times.

Calgary Plaining Mills, Sash and Door Factory.

The Best and Cheapest place in Alberta to get all kinds of
BUILDING MATERIAL
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding, Turned Work,
and all kinds of Furnishings. Estimates given and contracts taken for all kinds of
BUILDINGS.

Contractors and parties wishing to build will find it to their advantage to call and see us and get prices. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Terms Cash.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.
JARRETT & CUSHING.

DUNN & LINEHAM

Dealers in all Kinds of Meat



Wholesale Orders Promptly Attended to.
Special terms made with Hotels and Boarding Houses.
Close outs on Car Lots.

GRAND OPENING

Spring and Summer Goods at
THE CROWN HOUSE
Large Shipments arriving Daily. English, Scotch, French and Canadian Suitings and Trousers.

The Tailoring Department

under MR. GLASS is booming. Satisfaction guaranteed every Sale.

Ready made Clothing, New, Neat and Cheap.
Soft and Stiff Hats, the latest and best,
White and Colored Shirts, Fresh as Daisies.
Scarfs, Collars and Cuffs, do.
Fine Underclothing and Hosiery in all styles and Sizes.

GRAND STOCK OF DRESS GOODS

Cashmeres, Sateens, etc., in the loveliest shades,
Embroideries, White and Colored, all new,
Cretons, Ginghams, etc., charming.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED
A PLEASURE TO SHOW GOODS.
H. Collins

GOOD - FRESH - BUTTER.

A Large quantity of
Eastern Townships Butter
JUST-RECEIVED AT

KINNISTEN & DOUGLAS'

Also this season's meats consisting of Finest Breakfast
Bacon, Hams, and
Boneless Shoulders.

A Full Line of Teas at Very Low Prices. All
WE - CHALLENGE - COMPETITION - IN - THESE - LINES



Notice to Contractors.

THE time for receiving tenders for the construction of a

HIGH-WAY BRIDGE

across the Bow River is

CALGARY, N. W. T.

is hereby extended to Wednesday the twentieth day of April 1907.

By order
A. GOBELL,
SECRETARY.

Dept. of Public Works,
Ottawa, 7th April 1907.

WORK HORSES.

MR. BOWLEY is at present in Ontario purchasing

WORK TEAMS

and will arrive with them in

CALGARY

about the 25th inst.

Those requiring work teams had better call

on Mr. Bowley at his residence, where they can inspect the animals.

W. W. BOWLEY

The Calgary Herald.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1887.

Giving Them a Fair Show.



Parson Johnson—If any ob de brever of my congregation suspicious me ob trifling wid de affections ob dere wives I hope dey will make an investigation ob de affair at once, so dat I may 'clair myself ob de accusation.—Judge.

OF LOCAL INTEREST.

A Spring Poem.

A man may chin and a man may work
For the temperance cause—'t' day;
But he can't go a fishin' and observe prohibition,
Because he ain't built that way.

Last night's shower is bringing the grass up.

The Board of Trade meeting called for last night did not materialize.

A man was seriously injured at the Vaughan mine today.

A race track is about to be built on Owen's farm. It is the intention to make it a good one, and a club house, good stables and other features will be introduced.

Mr. Ramsay is founding up parties who dump rubbish on section 15. One man was brought before Mayor King this afternoon and fined \$5 and costs. He won't do it again.

Work has been commenced on the alteration of E. R. Rogers' store. It has been suggested that the sidewalk be laid in the middle of the street while so much construction is going on.

At the Royal: Capt Hay, High River; C Douglas, Sheep Creek; Wm Baker, Elbow River; H Davidson, Athabasca; H C Goodman, Winnipeg; F W Stewart, Toss Lynne; J Wilson, Banff; John McFee, Kamloops.

COUN. MARTIN is trying to make Odeur street less dangerous to life by having the stones leveled off and the deep holes filled up. He says he is going to put a ladder at the end of the sidewalk near his store so that people can climb up to the sidewalk. That will be a boon.

MANITOBA: Mr. REESE, the new superintendent of the Cascade coal mine, near Banff, arrived in the city on Friday with twelve experienced miners en route to the west, whether the party proceeded this morning. Mr. Reese is a practical miner and the company intend to work the mine for all it is worth, under his directions.

THERE is every prospect of a lively racing season here this summer. Several good horses are being fitted for coming events. This morning the following horses were entered on the track: Lady B. Zahn, Despatch, Pilot and Idaho. Efforts are being made to have a race on May 24. Calgary should not be behind Brandon, Winnipeg and other small towns.

MR. P. L. HOLLAND, of the Palace Meat Market, met with a severe accident this afternoon. He was standing on the street in front of the Union hotel with his big grey stallion when the animal kicked him in the leg, breaking it in two places below the knee. He was carried into Mr. York's house and Dr. Lindsay sent for. The accident is a most unfortunate one as Mr. Holland's family will arrive tonight from the east.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Toronto Globe writes on "Lumber Freight in British Columbia" as follows: "A new freight tariff has just been decided in favor by the B. C. railway commissioning lumber rates between Vancouver, B. C., and White River. The rate from Port Moody to Banff, 74 miles, is 23 cents per 100 lb., equal to about \$6.50 per 1,000 feet. From White River to Calgary, 224 miles, the rate is 41 cents per 100 lb., equal to \$12 per 1,000 feet. The rate from Vancouver to Calgary, 338 miles, is the same. The rate from Vancouver to Banff, 224 miles, is 43 cents and from Vancouver to White River, 74 miles, the rate is also 43 cents, and from Vancouver, 1,214 miles, 45 cents.

A MEETING of the Calgary race fall club was held at the Grand Hotel last night when a large number of new members were enrolled. Mr. Frank Foster handed in his resignation as captain owing to business engagements. Mr. G. J. Town was appointed in his stead. The race fall club is the intention of the club to revive interest in this favorite game, and all lovers of sport are invited to be present and take part in their pastimes. The club are practicing hard and will give a good account of themselves before the season opens and will open to challenge from all clubs. The practice ground is south of the track.

From Saturday's Daily.
Dr. HARRY went east yesterday morning. He will return to Banff shortly for the season.

During the high wind on Saturday the roof was blown off the Board of Trade restaurant.

The Calgary house has been reopened by Mr. John McInnis and will be conducted in good style.

All last night a lurid glare was visible in the northern sky, showing that the fire are still raging in that direction.

Mr. C. N. Campbell, a well known citizen, has received notice of his appointment as clerk of the court at Macleod.

On Thursday, before Mr. Commissioner Beaudin, Messrs. Blocker and Davis presented their argument in the claims.

A CAN load of immigrants arrived last night and they are busy viewing the town. They will settle in this vicinity.

The band turned out yesterday afternoon and gave the citizens a benefit. The boys looked real "spiff" and everybody felt proud of them.

Mr. J. HENRY SMITH, of the G. T. R. stock yards, Montreal, is in town. He goes to Macleod by stage to get a look at some of the ranches.

Yesterday was observed as a holiday pretty generally in town, all the stores being closed and the churches well attended. A good many went fishing.

THERE is some talk of bringing a note of temperance to Calgary to develop the prohibition sentiment, in view of the probability of a vote being taken on the question in the near future.

OTTAWA Journal: W. H. Fraser and John Crookery, with their families, left for Calgary on Monday, which place they intend making their future home. We wish them prosperity.

A PROMINENT citizen, who ought to know, said this morning that there was ten times as much whiskey smuggled into Calgary as was brought in on permits.

MR. STEELE, who had his feet frozen last winter and who has been laid up ever since, at Mr. Patterson's, went out to his ranch today. He will be able to walk on crutches in a week or so.

GEN. SUT. WHITE and Asst. Supt. Van Zile went west today. Mr. White is accompanied by Master Mechanic Cross, late of the Eastern Division, who has just taken charge of the same department on the western division. Mr. Cross is making a critical examination of all the works and buildings along the road. They will go as far as Donald.

LOVE MAN, a Cree Indian who was sentenced by Stipendiary Magistrate Rouleau, at Battleford, to imprisonment for life for the murder of Cowan at Fort Pitt, and subsequently escaped from captivity but was recaptured, was brought in from Edmonton yesterday and ticketed to Storn Mountain by the express, where he will put in the time for some years to come. He is a fine looking brute.

WHEN the council adjourned on Wednesday night they intended holding a meeting today, but it seems that urgent reasons led them to meet in Martin's store on Thursday night. The letting of the contract for the Elbow bridge was the business in hand. Mr. McCulloch, the lowest tenderer, was allowed to withdraw his tender and his cheque and the contract was let to Mr. Jas. Lamb for about \$3,400.

THE fire engine was led out yesterday afternoon and put to work on the apparently hopeless task of filling the tanks. The engine worked splendidly and a fine stream was thrown and it was shown that so far as the engine is concerned we have abundant fire protection. A stream was sent completely over the Calgary house, and the ground within a radius of 150 feet was drenched. The big tank at the fire hall was filled and a visit to it this morning showed that it had leaked a foot.

THE Benton River Press says: The floods have already commenced to cross the border. A party came over some time ago, and proceeded in the direction of Fort Belknap. It is thought that they are seeking revenge for the killing of six of their number last fall, near the Sweet Grass Hills, and the Gros Ventres, will do well to keep their eyes open, and Winchester in readiness. The floods are opening the campaign a little early this year.

A DEPUTATION of the Board of Trade waited on Gen. Supt. Whyte this morning in regard to freight rates on lumber. They pointed out the disadvantage under which Calgary labored in buying lumber to get a chance of lumber, that of the local mills alone being available. The result of this was that building operations were retarded and the town was suffering severely. They pointed out that it would be in the interests of the company to reduce the rates practically prohibiting rates on lumber from the west. Mr. Whyte acknowledged the force of the arguments and said he would take hold of the matter in earnest and endeavor to have the rates lowered. He said the company had a big stake in Calgary and it was to their interest to have the town built up.

From Monday's Daily.
It opens to-morrow.

Mr. Brown McKim was in town Saturday.

Don't forget the Calico Ball to-morrow evening.

Mr. D. W. Davis, M. P., was banqueted at McLeod.

A considerable number of lots changed hands on Thursday and Saturday.

At the Vestry meeting last night Capt. Atkinson and Mr. Jap-on were elected Church Wardens, and Messrs. Ede, Lucas, Brathwait, Smith and Genta members of the Vestry. The balance sheet showed \$33.00 over all liabilities.

THE fire which raged to the southeast on Thursday was caused by the upsetting of a lodge on the Sarcee Reserve. The Indians, it is said, made no attempt to quench the flames. A great deal of damage was done to buildings, hay and pasture.

COURIER. Mr. A. York, an old resident of Moonbeam, who carried on business here as butcher and general dealer nearly thirty years ago, is paying a visit just now. He hails from Calgary and says that town is going ahead with rapid strides. They have entirely recovered from the late fire, all the houses that were burned being rebuilt, many of them palatial stores. Archie is looking well and intends taking back with him a car or two of fat stock.

From Wednesday's Daily.
Cheatsmen.

What sum did the fresh beefsteak?
And whom did the young calf skin?
Whose head did the thick cane-brake?
And where has the barley bin?

Mr. T. P. McIlcon is in town.

Work on the sidewalks was recommenced this morning.

R. H. MOODY has moved his office to the second door west of Ferland's.

The chimney and ash pit in the new fire hall will be finished this week.

The tank at the fire hall has leaked about two and a half feet up to date.

MR. F. C. AMBRIDGE, of the C. P. R. audit office, Winnipeg, is in town.

THE Rossin house has again changed hands, Mr. Grey having removed to his private residence in the west end.

From Thursday's Daily.
SPRING.

What time the solar rays begin
To dissipate the storm
The robin on the lawn rakes in
At dawn the early worm.
And then the skies no longer frown,
Then flow the brooks erst frozen,
And "nice fresh eggs" at once drop
To thirty cents a dozen.

J. D. CARSCADEN of Winnipeg and J. C. Smart of Brantford, Ont., are in town.

HOSPITAL Sergt. Penny left for the east this a. m. He was entertained by his brother sergeants at the mess last night to an oyster supper. A most enjoyable evening was spent.

MR. GEO. IRVING, one of the noted sports of the Northwest, has arrived in town and is about to set the sporting hall rolling in good style. He has brought several horses which are said to be "good ones to go" and there is every prospect of some good races here this season. Mr. Irving has also brought a complete gymnasium outfit and is looking for a suitable building for a gymnasium. It is expected that a fine race track will be built at once.

MR. BARKER, the special commissioner sent up by the government to give instructions in the use of the Torrens system, left this morning for Edmonton, having completed his work here. Mr. Barker says the town titles are now in good shape. Sections 16 and 14 are fully under the new system. Stewart's property will be brought in shortly. The application has been made to have section 10, the Mission property in and Mr. Barker is taking the plan to Edmonton for verification by the Superior of the Okotoks. Regarding section 15 there is some difficulty on account of the company not having filed their conveyances and an application has been made to the judge to determine the matter. On the whole the Torrens system has been introduced very satisfactorily and gives every promise of being a blessing to property owners. Mr. Barker has been here nearly three months during which time he has been indefatigable in his efforts to make the system a success, and his labors are appreciated by everybody interested. He has made many warm friends here who will welcome him back in September. He goes to Battleford and Prince Albert from Edmonton.

MINERAL LANDS.
Special attention will be given to the placing of Mineral Lands and Mining Claims on the Market. Money advanced for the purpose of opening up, perfecting title, making assays and advertising undeveloped mine. No charge for commission of advertising unless sale effected.

LIVE STOCK.
We are prepared to furnish range or domestic cattle at the lowest prices to parties going into the Ranch business.

INSURANCE.
We represent some of the oldest and most reliable fire companies and are prepared to take risks at greatly reduced rates as soon as the risks are completed.

LIFE INSURANCE.
We can give those wishing Insurance advantages as never before afforded to the citizens of Calgary. No restrictions as to residence, occupation or travelling. Non-forfeiture and free loan policies.

OFFICE—FIRST DOOR WEST OF FERLAND & CO.
Stephen Avenue, Calgary, Alberta.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
By direction of the Minister of the Interior there will be sold by

Public Auction,
at the Dominion Lands Office, in Calgary, on

MONDAY THE 22ND OF MAY, 1887,
at 12 o'clock noon, that portion of the North West land, Township 14, Range 1, Section 1, of the 100th Meridian, 10th Twp. 14th R. 1st E. of the 100th Meridian, about 40 acres, more or less.

The above lands being a portion of a School Section will be sold in accordance with the Dominion Lands Act, 1882, clause 30, sub-clause 3, which is as follows:—

"Provided also, that the terms of sale of school lands shall be at least one-fifth in cash at the time of sale, and the remainder in four equal annual instalments with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum to be paid with each instalment on the balance of purchase money from time to time remaining unpaid."

The purchaser will be required to furnish to the Agent a certified copy of the number of acres surveyed by a Dominion Land Surveyor, within three days after the date of sale; and he will be further required to pay in addition to the purchase money, the value of the improvements now on the land—the valuation to be made to the Home-land Inspector for this District.

ALAN IRVING,
Dominion Lands Agent,
Calgary, Alberta.
Dated at the Office of Dominion Lands, Calgary, 15th April, 1887.

DR. N. J. LINDSAY, PHYSICIAN, SUB-OPHTHALMIC, etc. Graduate of Trinity University, Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ont. Office and residence—Stephen Avenue East, Calgary, Alberta.

DR. C. E. POWELL, DENTAL SURGEON. Permanently located. All dental operations skillfully performed. Rooms over Post Office, Calgary, Alberta.

VETERINARY.
MARK PETTIT,
VETERINARY SURGEON.

And Dentist, begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Calgary, and surrounding district, that he is prepared to treat horses and cattle with any kind of disease, having had 11 years experience, both in Canada and the United States.

Dentistry a Specialty.
Thousands of horses are rendered almost useless by decay, irregular and diseased teeth. Now is your opportunity to have your horses' mouths put in good condition.
Horses conditioned in the season for engagements, both racing and trotting—good stabling, office and stable—J. G. Baker's old store, Calgary—23.

HOTELS.
GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL—Atlantic Avenue.
Nearly opposite the railway station. The most comfortable hotel in Calgary. First-class meals and good attendance. Good bar and pool room in connection. Every effort made to secure the comfort of guests. H. W. McLeod, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, EDMONTON.
6447-1 F. DONALD BROWN, Proprietor.

GERALD HOUSE.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
One minute's walk from C. P. R. depot, Atlantic Avenue.
Nov 23-17 GEO. TOZER, Proprietor.

THE CLARENCE HOTEL,
Corner Yates and Douglas streets,
Fire Proof Brick Building in the
Center of the City.

New and Elegant in all its appointments.
Rates—\$2, \$2.50 and \$3, according to room.

F. O. RICHARDS, JR., Proprietor.
VICTORIA, B. C.

T. S. LAFFERTY,
Barrister, Attorney at Law, etc., Calgary.

LOUGHEED & MCCARTHY,
BARRISTERS, ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS,
NOTARIES, ETC.

Office, Stephen Avenue, Calgary, Alberta.
P. McCARTHY, J. A. LOUGHEED,
The Bank of Montreal,
Solicitors for The Imperial Bank of Canada,
North British Canadian Investment Co.

LUCAS & EASTMAN
General Agency.

REAL ESTATE,
MINERAL LANDS,
MINING CLAIMS,
INSURANCE AND
GENERAL FINANCIAL AGENTS.

REAL ESTATE.
We have superior facilities for disposing of Town Property and have now a number of cream-puffs in the East who are anxious to invest in Calgary, parties having property for sale will find it to their interest by placing it in our hands for sale at once.

MINERAL LANDS.
Special attention will be given to the placing of Mineral Lands and Mining Claims on the Market. Money advanced for the purpose of opening up, perfecting title, making assays and advertising undeveloped mine. No charge for commission of advertising unless sale effected.

LIVE STOCK.
We are prepared to furnish range or domestic cattle at the lowest prices to parties going into the Ranch business.

INSURANCE.
We represent some of the oldest and most reliable fire companies and are prepared to take risks at greatly reduced rates as soon as the risks are completed.

LIFE INSURANCE.
We can give those wishing Insurance advantages as never before afforded to the citizens of Calgary. No restrictions as to residence, occupation or travelling. Non-forfeiture and free loan policies.

OFFICE—FIRST DOOR WEST OF FERLAND & CO.
Stephen Avenue, Calgary, Alberta.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
By direction of the Minister of the Interior there will be sold by

Public Auction,
at the Dominion Lands Office, in Calgary, on

MONDAY THE 22ND OF MAY, 1887,
at 12 o'clock noon, that portion of the North West land, Township 14, Range 1, Section 1, of the 100th Meridian, 10th Twp. 14th R. 1st E. of the 100th Meridian, about 40 acres, more or less.

The above lands being a portion of a School Section will be sold in accordance with the Dominion Lands Act, 1882, clause 30, sub-clause 3, which is as follows:—

"Provided also, that the terms of sale of school lands shall be at least one-fifth in cash at the time of sale, and the remainder in four equal annual instalments with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum to be paid with each instalment on the balance of purchase money from time to time remaining unpaid."

The purchaser will be required to furnish to the Agent a certified copy of the number of acres surveyed by a Dominion Land Surveyor, within three days after the date of sale; and he will be further required to pay in addition to the purchase money, the value of the improvements now on the land—the valuation to be made to the Home-land Inspector for this District.

ALAN IRVING,
Dominion Lands Agent,
Calgary, Alberta.
Dated at the Office of Dominion Lands, Calgary, 15th April, 1887.

SEALED TENDERS, marked "For Mounted Police Clothing Supplies," and addressed to the Honorable the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received by noon on Monday, 22nd May, 1887.

Printed forms of tender, containing full information as to the articles and quantities required may be had on application to the undersigned. No tenders will be received unless made on such printed forms. Patterns of all articles may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to accept a contract. Should the tender be accepted, the cheque will be returned. No payment will be made to the tenderer on this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED WHITE,
Commissioner N. W. M. Police,
Ottawa, March 28th, 1887.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at the office up to noon of SATURDAY, 16th April, 1887, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1888, consisting of Flour, Bacon, (or-corn), Ammunition, Tents, Ovens, Cows, Bells, Agricultural Implements, Tools, etc., duty paid, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Forms of tender containing full particulars relative to the supplies required, details of delivery, etc., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of goods, (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately or for all the goods called for in the Schedules, and the Department reserves to itself the right to reject the whole or any part of a tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a Canadian Bank in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract based on such tender when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

Tenders must make up in the Money column in the Schedule the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

When implements of a particular make are mentioned it is because the articles so designated suit the Department for the purposes required better than others; in such cases the competition between tenderers must, of course, be in the transportation to the place of delivery.

In all cases where transportation may be only partly paid by rail contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Dominion Warehouses at the point of delivery.

Tenders will please note carefully the following conditions:—

1. Supplies will not be paid for until the Department has been assured of the satisfactory delivery of each article for which payment is claimed.

2. No tender for supplies of a description different to that given in the index will be considered, and supplies will be paid on delivery, to be of a kind or quality different to those described, or delivered by the agent of the Department; and the contractor and his sureties will be held responsible for any loss sustained by the Department through failure to deliver in accordance with terms of contract.

3. It must be distinctly understood that supplies are to be delivered to the place named in the Schedule for the price named in the tender; that no additional charge for packing or any other invoice must accompany each separate delivery of supplies. As invoice of each separate delivery must also be sent to the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa, and one to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, if the supplies are for the North-West Territories.

When the supplies are for points in the Manitoba Superintendency the triplicate invoice should be sent to E. M. O'Connell, Winnipeg.

4. Prices must be given for articles to be delivered at each point of delivery named in the Schedule for each article for which a tender is submitted, and not an average price for each article at all points of delivery; no tender based on a system of averages will be considered.

5. Tenderers should understand that they must bear the cost, not only of sending their samples to the Department of Indian Affairs but also freight charges in respect of returning such samples to the tenderer.

6. When supplies are to be delivered "equal to sample," tenderers should understand that the sample is to be one of the best of the kind of Indian Affairs, at the office of the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or at the office of the Inspector in charge at Winnipeg, or at any one of the sub-stations Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA.
AGENT.
H. Martineau, The Narrows, Lake Manitoba.
F. O'Brien, Portage la Prairie.
A. M. Muckle, St. Peter's.
R. J. N. Fisher, Fort Frances.
Geo. McPherson, Ashcroft.
J. McPherson, Ashcroft.
J. Reader, Grand Rapids.
A. MacKay, Grand Rapids.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.
AGENT.
J. A. Merkle, Battle.
J. Campbell, Moose Mountain.
A. McDonald, Crooked Lake.
W. S. Grant, Macleod River.
J. B. Williams, Pie Lake.
J. B. Lash, Macleod's Reserve.
H. Keith, Touchwood Hills.
J. M. Ray, Prince Albert.
J. A. Mackay, Battleford.
G. G. Mann, Union Lake.
J. A. Mackay, Victoria.
W. Anderson, Edmonton.
B. Lucas, Peace Hills.
W. Pocklington, Broad River.
M. Buge, Blackfoot Crossing.
W. C. de Balthard, Sarcee Reserve.

and that no attention will be paid to a sample of any article which may accompany a tender, if a standard sample of such article is on view at the Department of Indian Affairs or any one of the offices or agencies mentioned above.

7. These conditions must not be contradicted or must be returned to the Department even if the supply of such article only is tendered for, and tenderers should in the cover of their tenders accompanying their tenders, state the pages of the Schedule to which the articles for which they have tendered.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNEY,
Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Feb'y, 1887.

NOTICE.
MR. W. HANSON BOONIE has returned Calgary and will open a studio and sit rooms on ANGUS AVENUE in a few days partnership with Mr. E. O. May.

They propose to continue landscape and photography as usual.